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★ OCT 19 1927 ★

A Summary of the Exhibit.

A scenic exhibit showing that coyotes can be successfully poisoned by skillful methods of using improved bait.

Floor space required - width -----10 feet.
depth ----- 8 feet.
Wall space required -----None.
Shipping weight -----700 lbs.
Electrical requirements:
110 volt A. C. or D. C. current
150 watts needed for lights.

PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK FROM PREDATORY ANIMALS

How It Looks.

This scenic exhibit shows a typical stretch of range country with a modelled foreground skillfully blended into a painted background which carries the scene into the distance where, on the crest of a rise, stands a lone coyote, viewing the bait put out for him, and his dead partner in the immediate foreground.

The mounted specimen of the dead coyote and the modelled bait show that the cunning coyote can be poisoned if the proper kind of bait is used in the proper way.

What It Tells.

Over \$15,000,000 worth of livestock is destroyed annually in the west by predatory animals. Among the most destructive of these is the coyote, which in some sections is so active as practically to drive the sheep, poultry, and swine business from large territories which otherwise are eminently suited to it.

Suspicious and cunning, coyotes are difficult to kill and until recently the trapping and poisoning methods used were not producing results in large enough measure to give adequate protection to livestock. However, investigations and experiments by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture have developed a method of processing strychnine which delays its bitter taste. This product with an improved form of bait is being used in destroying predatory animals and is proving so effective as to supersede the old forms of poisoning. It offers to the livestock industry a practical solution of the coyote problem.

This exhibit shows where a poison station should be laid on the open range in controlling a coyote infested area.

The station is generally a decoy, made out of a piece of horse, burro, or sheep meat. This acts as an attraction for a coyote coming over its usual runways such as trails, through low saddles connecting local drainage divides, around old bedding grounds of sheep, where several trails come together, or around water-holes. Around these stations are placed small baits, cut like a book-leaf with hinge line. These baits have the processed strychnine in two grain doses inserted in them. These baits are placed out from the station from 15 to 30 feet away, and a coyote in visiting the station comes in contact with the bait as he circles around the station, which he invariably does before coming directly to the station.

Once the bait is taken, the main purpose of the station starts to function, in that as an attraction it holds the coyote around the station a sufficient length of time to permit the processed poison to act, thus dropping the animal as depicted in the illustration.

Where to Get Information

Further information on poisoning coyotes and other predatory animals can be obtained from the following Leaders of Predatory Animal Control of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Arizona	M. E. Musgrave, 134 S. Central Ave., Phoenix
California	C. G. Poole, 1015 L St., Sacramento
Colorado	L. L. Laythe, 305 Custom House, Denver
Idaho	L. J. Goldman, Box 416, Gooding
Montana	R. E. Bateman, Box 1251, Billings
Nevada	E. R. Sams, 450 Gazette Building, Reno
New Mexico	A. E. Gray, 208 French Building, Albuquerque
Oregon	S. G. Jewett, 515 P. O. Building, Portland
South Dakota	Louis Knowles, 265 P. O. Building, Rapid City
Texas	C. R. Landon, 204 Aztec Building, San Antonio
Utah	G. E. Holman, 204 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City
Washington	G. R. Bach, State Capitol, Olympia
Wyoming	C. J. Bayer, P. O. Box 215, Cheyenne